

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
official recognition for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men, and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

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model 5 Seater Ford Touring
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No. 17,737. 號七千七百七十三第 日二初月二年卯乙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1915. 三拜禮 號七十月三年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Mar. 18th.—The English Mail (via Siberia),
per s.s. Aki Maru.
TO DEPART.
Mar. 17th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan,
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
noon, per s.s. Siam.
Mar. 17th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. Siam.
Mar. 18th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. Siam.
Mar. 20th.—Siam, Straits, Burma, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
Aki Maru.
Mar. 20th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and
Seattle, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
Chicago Maru.
Mar. 20th.—Europe via Siberia, at 1 p.m.,
per s.s. Chicago Maru.
Mar. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China, and
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Seattle and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. Aki
Maru.
Mar. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. Aki Maru.
Mar. 25th.—Siam, Straits, Burma, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and Europe,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. Siam.
Mar. 26th.—Siam, Straits, Burma, Ceylon,
Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and Europe,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. Siam.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast, Persia, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to
E. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [51]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 15 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.
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ESTIMATIONS

THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

is a source of endless pleasure to the entire household.



INVALUABLE AS AN ENTERTAINER.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. YUN YUN TEAR, of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), THE 17TH AND 18TH MARCH, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LOT OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS FROM SUNG TO TOWKWONG PERIODS.

COMPRISING—

VERY FINE KANGHI 5-COLOURED VASES WITH DECORATION IN RELIEF, RED LACQUERED SEAL BOXES, VASES AND BOWLS, JADE SCREENS, ORNAMENTS AND SNUFF BOTTLES, AGATE AND PORCELAIN SNUFF BOTTLES, CRYSTAL ORNAMENTS.

KANGHI 5-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES AND JARS.

KIENLUNG FAMILLE ROSE AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES AND PLAQUES.

VERY FINE SANG-DE-BOEUF VASE.

VERY FINE KIENLUNG IMPERIAL FAMILLE ROSE VASE.

VERY FINE KANGHI WHITE SOFT PASTE VASE.

VERY FINE KIENLUNG IMPERIAL YELLOW FAMILLE ROSE VASE.

SOOCHOW REDWOOD SCREENS, INLAID WITH FAMILLE ROSE AND BLUE AND WHITE PLAQUES (KIENLUNG, YUNGCHING).

TOWKWONG FAMILLE ROSE PLAQUES, VASES, PLATES AND BOWLS, ETC.

OLD BRONZE VASES, INCENSE BURNERS AND FIGURES (MING AND SUNG).

Also

SOOCHOW REDWOOD CABINETS, TABLES AND FLOWER STANDS.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On View from WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1915.

Catalogues now issued.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

AUCTIONEER.

[362]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.
SUGGESTIONS.
ESTIMATES.

FREE.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

[101]

A REVOLUTIONARY APOLOGIA.

STRIKING MESSAGE FROM HUANG HSING AND OTHERS.

A CONFESSION OF YUAN'S STRENGTH.

The following telegram from the ex-Governors of Canton, Anhui, and Kiangsi and ex-General Huang Hsing dated from Tokyo appeared in most of the Chinese newspapers recently. This telegram, remarks the N.C. Daily News, to whom we are indebted for the translation, is of interest, as it is the first that has been heard from these persons since the Rebellion.

"As we were unworthy we have not seen you for two years, but as some of you blame us for carelessness and errors in the past we now beg to apologize, although at the same time we think that you do not distinguish between what is actually right and wrong. But so many mistakes are being made about us that we dare not be silent as it affects our reputation as well as that of our country.

"Since leaving our country we have suffered much from Government spies and even blackmail has been practised to the highest degree. Moreover, some people spread rumours that we will use the strength of other nations against our own, now that China is in trouble with Japan. As we are unworthy we should prefer to remain silent in spite of these statements and leave future generations to decide, but we think that at present some mean persons are trying to deceive the people about us so that they may gain some advantage from the Government. Therefore we express our objects again so that you may understand.

REVOLUTION AND REBELLION.

"Looking backward, the Revolution of 1911 was brought about by the bad Government of the Manchus, and was started by the people. As a matter of fact it was a movement to enable our country to take its stand in the world. If, however, no improvement has resulted, what was the use of starting the Revolution? After the peace negotiations between the North and the South the power of Government was concentrated in one corner of the country. We only acted according to constitutional usage and expressed our disapproval in some cases. But remember that our Republic was new and therefore when we behaved with haste and speed our old fellow countrymen criticized us, and we repeat our apology.

"In July, 1913, during the rebellion we might say that we made a mistake towards our countrymen, but if there was no other way at that time we have nothing to regret. When the rebellion started we knew what would happen, and when we were unsuccessful we at once abandoned our plans. We did this in order to save the people from further trouble, but some of you have accused us of cowardice because we did that. But really there was no fault on our part. At the time we still had many thousands of troops, and there were many provinces we could have taken yet we did not press matters further for the sake of the people.

OUR OWN SALVATION.

"Regarding the statements that we will borrow the strength of other nations, it is absurd, because although we do not claim to be wise yet we know our duty towards our own country. In all countries in this world the people are the most important element and if the conditions are bad it is for the people themselves to work out their own salvation. We need not recite numerous examples from history in support of this. Some of us live widely apart, in America, Europe, Straits Settlements, and various parts of Japan, so how could we arrange any plans? Even to send a telegram is hard. You, the general public, have not asked us to take action again, so we must decline even to discuss matters, although we cannot swear as to what we may do in the future. What proof have you that reform can only be obtained by revolution? To fight with soldiers is a dangerous thing, as our ancestors found out, but can such fighting be always avoided? Are not the Christian nations fighting each other now? We are not surprised at you fearing another rebellion because our country is very poor and full of robbers, and something might bring trouble, but you must know that to bring about such a thing something more is required than the mere talk of 'revolution'.

"When we took part in politics those who held the power always said that there was need for a concentration of power, but, although that policy has been followed, the Government is as bad as in the time of the Manchus and no reform occurs. Are you going to allow your country to go from bad to worse? So far the name 'Republic' is a dead letter, because matters are worse than with an absolute monarchy. During the last two years matters have gone from bad to worse, order and law have disappeared, and the people are subjected to hardships. All these things you now, and we can only say that it is the effect of the spirit of selfishness which rules you without taking consideration of the welfare of the people. As long as he (apparently Yuan Shih-kai) holds the power he does everything except change the female into the male.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

"Some people say that the present trouble is due to the war in Europe, but is this really so? According to modern history of the world one-man Government has not been a success anywhere. The principle 'Unity is strength' must be followed if you wish to be good. But in the present case we see there is no unity, but only 'one man.' Certainly if the foreign Powers use their strength they can easily tie up 'one man.' Of course, if you will allow that to be done in order to carry favour with a foreign Power then that is a cheap favour, which will soon vanish. If you stand quiet while the Government is cheating you then it must be a case of national suicide.

To sum up. You people who now experience the trouble must awake and exert others also to arise. Whether China progresses or decays depends solely upon the people. We are now abroad and have no power to help you, so that if anything happens all that we can do is not to do anything against our country. Although we have suffered injustice like Li Ling of the Han Dynasty, yet we still wish to follow the teaching of Ku Ting-ling of the Ming Dynasty, who taught that everyone has the right to take an interest in his own country.

(Signed) LI LING-CHUN, Ex-Governor of Kiangsi Province.
PAI WEN-YU, Ex-Governor of Anhui Province.
CHAN KWING-MING, Ex-Governor of Canton Province.
Ex-General HUANG HSING.

ANOTHER DECLARATION BY REFUGEES ABROAD.

The following statement with regard to the attitude of the Chinese refugees abroad was telegraphed to the N.C. Daily News from Tokyo:—

"It is rumoured that we Chinese political fugitives, taking advantage of the unfavourable diplomatic position prevailing now, are establishing a fresh revolutionary organization in connection with a third Power. We deny this and strongly protest against such a calumny as it injures our patriotism and the dignity of all involved.

We profess to be revolutionists, assert that the Chinese people are misgoverned, but, revolution being a product of national psychology, we could render no service until the majority call upon us. Apologizing for mistakes formerly committed, we are living quietly in exile, observing how the present Government succeeds in gaining the satisfaction of the people.

Our sacred aim and purpose are to see our beloved country in the high and splendid position she deserves and to secure happiness for our compatriots no matter which of us accomplishes this.

Moreover, revolution is entirely a national affair, no great and progressive countries in history being other than nation-states. However much misruled we have all along been, we have only the right to ameliorate our conditions by ourselves.

Being afraid that our intentions are misunderstood in Chinese and foreign circles, we representing most of the Chinese 'revolutionary' refugees in America, Europe, Straits Settlements and Japan, jointly address you this telegram with a prayer for publication.

HUANG HSING, Pennsylvania.

CHANG YUNG-MING, Singapore.

YUEN YUNG-CHEN, London, in the meantime New York.

LI LING-CHUN, Paris, in the meantime Penang.

PAI WEN-YU, Nagasaki.

LING FU, Tokyo.

FOUR ALLIES AT A BIRTH.

The wife of M. Debreuil gave birth to quadruplets at St. Hilaire-de-Youd, Vendee, France, on January 7th. News received in London on February 1st was that the mother and all four children have been saved.

In compliment to the Allies, the father has named them:
Raymond (M. Poincare),
Elizabeth (Queen of the Belgians),
George (King of England),
Alexandra (the Tsarina).

Four children at a birth is, of course, very rare indeed, a physician at one of the great London hospitals stated, 'but as an incident it goes into insignificance beside the fact that all four little ones are alive almost a month after birth. There could be no more appropriate or more graphic illustration of the virility of new France than this triumphant and simultaneous entrance into the world of Raymond, Elizabeth, George, and Alexandra.'

WHY THE TSAR'S TELEGRAM WAS SUPPRESSED.

The German Government is greatly embarrassed by the publication by the Russian Government of the telegram sent by the Tsar on July 29th last to the Kaiser, urging him to submit the Serbian-Austrian difficulty to The Hague Conference.

Had the Tsar's proposal been considered by the Kaiser the war probably would never have broken out. The Tsar's despatch was not published in the German White Book.

The North German Gazette is now forced to admit that the telegram was received, but explains that the Tsar's proposal came too late to be considered.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. JOINTED.

- 1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1773 Sapper W. Smith to Engineer Company.
No. 1774 Sapper W. Brown to Engineer Company.
No. 1775 Gunner T. Oton to No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
FIELD SIGNALS: 21st and 22nd.
- 2.—The Scouts Company will parade on Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m.
Drums—Light marching order. Two pouches to be worn. Water-bottles and haversacks to be carried. Helmets, khaki jackets and shorts will be worn.
Pull-throughs and flannellette must be carried to clean rifles after firing. The Signalling Section and Stretcher Bearer Section will attend.
- 3.—Parades for To-day (Wednesday): Nil.
- 4.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks: H.K.V.R.

G. E. SEWANT, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

SIBERIAN ROUTE TO LONDON.

THE TRIP IN TWENTY-TWO AND A HALF DAYS.

A correspondent at The Hague sends to the N.C. Daily News an itinerary for the journey from Shanghai to London, via Siberia, which is of great interest as showing how little the war affects the journey.

At present, he says, the trip can be made in twenty-two and a-half days. The passenger, by leaving Shanghai by the daily train for Nanking at eleven o'clock on Monday night, arrives at Pukow on Tuesday at 8.20 a.m. and leaves by the bi-weekly train at 9.50 a.m. Tientsin is reached on Wednesday at 3.37 p.m., and, by leaving on the bi-weekly train at 1.15 a.m. on Thursday, Mukden is reached at 7.37 p.m. There is no sleeping car attached to the daily slow train that must be taken from Mukden at 9 p.m. The traveller arrives at Harbin on Friday at 10.20 p.m. and leaves by the daily post train on Saturday at 4.48 p.m. The post train reaches Irkutsk the following Thursday at 8 p.m., and it is necessary to take the bi-weekly express at 3.10 a.m. on Friday, Petrograd being reached on Wednesday at 10.55 a.m. The time-table is then as follows:

Leave Petrograd (Finland Station), by daily express train Thursday 8 a.m.
Arrive Bjaloostrov (Finland Frontier) Thursday 9 a.m., and leave at 10 a.m.
Arrive Tornen (Swedish Frontier) Friday 11.15 a.m., and leave by sleigh at 1 p.m. for Haparanda, in Sweden, where dinner may be taken at a hotel and then a sleigh or motor car at 4 p.m. for Karungi. The daily fast train for Stockholm leaves at 8.10 p.m.
Arrive Christania (after having changed at Kyrbo and Hallsberg) Sunday 10.27 p.m.
Leave by daily express train 10.55 p.m.
Arrive Bergen, Monday 11 a.m.
Leave Bergen by daily express boat, Monday 1 p.m.
Arrive Newcastle, Tuesday 10 p.m.
Leave Newcastle, Tuesday 11.50 p.m.
Arrive London, Wednesday 8 a.m.

A FEW HINTS.

It is absolutely necessary to take a pillow, a couple of blankets (there is no bedding in the post train), towels, soap and other toilet requisites—there is no water in the lavatory—an old suit of clothes, soft collars, plenty of handkerchiefs, warm slippers and small hand baggage only. Do not take matches, playing or patience cards, liquor of any description, gold, letters (closed or open), papers, cuttings from newspapers, written documents, maps or cameras.

The Customs examination at Manchuria is very strict and the staff makes a careful search for matches, cards and liquor.

On leaving Russia the big baggage is examined at the Finland Station, Petrograd, by soldiers, whilst the hand baggage is thoroughly searched at the Finland frontier station of Bjaloostrov. The exportation of gold is strictly prohibited and if passengers are the least little bit suspected of smuggling gold they are undressed.

At the present moment passengers may not possess more than Rls. 500 in paper or silver, and bank drafts are looked upon as ready money. My advice is, don't take gold in any circumstances; send your drafts by post and take about Rls. 300 in paper. This amount looks neither too little nor too much and the bet is ten to one that you will get through without being undressed.

At Tornen the hand baggage is once more examined and if you have had luck you are once more asked inside, where an officer once more puts various questions to you.

The sale of liquor of any description is prohibited all over Russia, Siberia and the Railway zone in Manchuria, so that only aerated waters can be bought. All along the railway line plenty of excellent food may be obtained, so that it is unnecessary to carry food.

The cost of a first-class ticket from Shanghai to London is:—

Shanghai to Harbin	8105.00
Harbin to Petrograd (post train)	101.50
Irkutsk to Petrograd (extra for express)	13.50
Irkutsk to Petrograd (extra for Vagonette sleeper)	14.00
Petrograd to London	164.00
	9105 and Rls. 395

HIDDEN GERMAN MONEY AT TSINGTAO.

Mr. Nonami Seiji, a translator in the War Office, who was recently sent to Tsingtao to examine the accounts of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and to look into affairs relating to the construction of the German railways in Shanbung, arrived at Kobe on March 4th on his way to Tokio.

In the course of conversation with a representative of the *Asahi*, Mr. Nonami stated that as a result of his examination of the accounts of the German bank and of the German Government funds, it was discovered that ¥1,514,000 in cash had been concealed in an underground vault of the German Civil Administration Office. Indisputable evidence having been discovered to show that the money belonged to the German Government, the money was confiscated without awaiting instruction from the War Office.

In the office of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank a sum of ¥600,000 in cash was found. The manager of the bank stated that this money was the reserve against notes issued by the bank, but his explanations were not accepted as accurate. The military authorities in Tsingtao thought the money in question should be confiscated, because the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank was in the service of the German Government at Tsingtao and ¥1,000,000 was advanced to the bank out of the war fund of the Tsingtao Government, though in the opinion of Mr. Nonami those reasons are insufficient in themselves as grounds for confiscation.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan. Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2 BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [248]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [228]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 588G. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [93]

YEW LEE.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

ASAHI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG. [221]

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The re-sail of the seventh Championship Race for the Handicap Class and One Design Class of the above Club took place on Saturday last.

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course—Troas Rock (S), Kowloon Boek (S), Channel Rock (S), Distance 10 1/2 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting Gun 2.30 p.m.

Names	H'cap.	on Finishing	Corrected
Course	Time	Time	
Dione	Scratch	5 51 44	5 51 44
La Linda	2 37	6 47	6 4 10
Bella	3 30	D.N.S.	
Kathleen	7 00	6 23 35	6 15 35
Colleen	7 00	6 22 23	6 15 23
Dorothea	10 30	D.N.F.	
Ayesha	12 15	D.N.F.	

Position Pts. for Race. Pts. to date.

(1) Dione	3	47
(2) La Linda	6	48
(3) Colleen	5	40
(4) Kathleen	4	26
Bella	0	11
Dorothea	0	84
Ayesha	0	16

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course—Kowloon Boek (P), North Fairway Buoy (P), Distance 9 miles. Preparatory Gun 2.35 p.m. Starting Gun 2.40 p.m.

Names	Course	Time
Ailsa	1 12 33	12 33
Allanah	D.N.S.	
Bonita	D.N.S.	
Daphne	5 19	48
Halcyon	D.N.S.	

Names	Course	Time
Miranda	Scratch	1 12 33
Queen Bee	Scratch	1 12 33
Oenone	1 15	Disqualified
Erin	13 00	D.N.S.
Irene	13 00	D.N.S.
Scotengden	15 10	14 52 19 52
Dorothy II	19 30	D.N.S.
Tuftan	22 00	D.N.S.
Flora	33 30	D.N.F.

CHINA'S OIL RESOURCES.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. HSUNG HSUNG-LING.

With a view to ascertaining particulars of the progress made thus far in connection with the working of oil mines carried out under the joint supervision of the National Oil Bureau and the Standard Oil Company, a representative of the *Peking Gazette* called on Mr. Hsiung Hsiung-Ling, the Director-General of the National Oil Bureau, from whom some interesting facts were gleaned.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

Mr. Hsiung Hsiung-Ling informed his interviewer that the work of boring, surveying and inspecting of mines was proceeding simultaneously. A number of engineers, technical experts and geologists had been sent to various provinces, including Szechuan, Hunan, the Three Eastern Provinces, etc., to prospect the oil-producing districts. The Yenching oil wells, Mr. Hsiung remarked, were expected to yield an abundant output, but a superior quality of oil was to be found in several districts of Szechuan and other provinces so far as they were able to judge from data to hand. The work of boring the oil wells, continued Mr. Hsiung, would reach to a depth of 4,000 feet, but unfortunately, on two occasions, mishaps had been encountered by the operators; the boring tools being broken, so that up to now only 1,400 feet had been pierced. At this depth an abundant quantity of oil springs had been discovered, but the oil at this depth was not of a good quality.

FINANCIAL POTENTIALITIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Hsiung said that according to the Customs returns in connection with the operations of the Standard Oil Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co., both American concerns, an average annual revenue of \$3,000,000 in the shape of import duty, flowed into the Government treasury. Mr. Hsiung went on to point out that when the oil mines throughout the country were opened up and in full operation, the income derivable from this source of the country's revenue would exceed the amount of the land-tax collected at present. The question, therefore, of the development of the country's oil resources was a matter of the greatest financial importance to the country.

Upon being questioned on the subject of the regulations for the opening of oil mines, to be signed jointly by the National Oil Bureau and the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Hsiung remarked that these regulations were necessary, inasmuch as it was provided in the agreement entered into between the Government and the Standard Oil Company that regulations should be drawn up prior to the opening of all mines. The regulations were now receiving consideration and would probably be completed in about a month's time.

A SHANGHAI MAN IN BERLIN.

EXCITING ESCAPE FROM THE BERLIN POLICE.

Mr. E. Carroll, Traffic Manager of the Shanghai Tramway Company, has just returned to Shanghai after an absence of some months, prolonged by an enforced stay in Germany. Mr. Carroll was a temporary resident in Germany when the war broke out, and but for his skill, and not a little daring, in eluding the close and sincere attentions of the Berlin police, he might still be their guest.

Towards the end of July, Mr. Carroll was completing a satisfactory course of treatment in a sanatorium at Halle, conducted by a well-known specialist, Professor Schmidt. The moment war was declared, all foreigners were ordered to report themselves to the police, and this order, of course, Mr. Carroll complied with. The Professor kindly giving him a letter explaining his position as a patient in the sanatorium. The truth of the explanation was not doubted, but Mr. Carroll was nevertheless locked up, and had the doubtful pleasure of spending a day and a night in a school building, with forty-five other "suspects," with straw for a bed and rations composed of an unhealthy-looking soup and black bread.

A VISIT TO THE CAPITAL.

A little persuasion, and another letter from the Professor, induced the police authorities to allow Mr. Carroll to visit Berlin, a time limit of twenty-four hours being prescribed for the return journey. With the special injunction that he must report himself to the police immediately on arrival in Berlin. The journey from Halle to Berlin, which usually occupies three hours, took on this occasion thirteen. Mr. Carroll duly reported himself to the police at Alexander Platz station on arriving, and was at once referred to the headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department, where his papers were examined and other particulars noted down in detail.

These formalities having been gone through he was told that he might possibly be granted permission to stay in Berlin if he applied to the Chief of Police—the idea apparently being that he was to be granted the "freedom of the city," subject to conditions—until the end of the war.

The Chief of Police kindly consented to his detention in the city, and Mr. Carroll found accommodation at an hotel—perhaps it should be said that the police graciously did so for him. And so for three days he enjoyed the life of an ordinary citizen, except that he had to observe the etiquette of a prisoner of war, and that he was not allowed to leave the hotel.

THE PROFESSOR'S HELP AGAIN.

During these three days, Mr. Carroll was, on an average, "held up," and questioned by policemen in the public streets half a dozen times a day, each interrogation being followed by a visit to the nearest police station. In this way he enjoyed quite an extensive conducted tour of the city. On the last of these occasions, the police inquiry led to his being kept in a cell for three weeks, with three companions in incarceration—two "British Scots," and a Frenchman.

Once more, Professor Schmidt came to the rescue, responding to a letter and requesting one of his professional friends in Berlin to interest himself in Mr. Carroll's case. The Professor's friend examined Mr. Carroll and gave a certificate that he was unfit for military service. He also very kindly offered to act as security for Mr. Carroll, and the police agreed, on condition that the prisoner produced a cash bail of £40.

BRIBING THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Naturally, Mr. Carroll at once began to consider means of escape and, fortunately, he was able to discover "a friend at court." He succeeded in obtaining two passports. The means by which he obtained them and the "nationality" had perhaps better remain a secret, though it may be stated that 50 marks of the 250 marks paid for the valuable documents found their way to the pocket of an underling at the Foreign Office. Armed with his passport, Mr. Carroll made his way to the railway station and took his place in a long queue of foreigners waiting for a train. Mr. Carroll was not among the passengers who left Berlin by that night express. A police officer stopped him out from the crowd, informed him that the express was not for Englishmen, and conducted him to a police station. The sharp-eyed young vendor of the *Continental Times* had "spotted" Mr. Carroll and quietly informed the police officer! On arrival at the police station Mr. Carroll made strenuous efforts to justify his non-British passport, but all doubt as to his real nationality was put at rest when the landlord of the hotel he had but recently vacated appeared!

A SERIOUS POSITION.

The position was serious: Berlin frantic with the spy mania, and an Englishman, above all others, caught in an attempt to escape from police control with the assistance of a false passport. An official of the Embassy was sent for, and in an interview with Mr. Carroll he urgently pressed him to admit his nationality—it ought to be mentioned that no British papers had been found on Mr. Carroll now. These were hidden away in his socks.

Not being perfectly satisfied in the matter, and not wishing to offend the Embassy whose passport Mr. Carroll possessed, the Police compromised by agreeing to set him free for the night, taking the passport in order to get it strictly verified. Mr. Carroll was released at 6 o'clock in the evening and peremptorily ordered to report himself at the police station in twenty-four hours.

Immediately on leaving the station, he sought out the friend who held the other passport, but who had not ventured to use it. He willingly handed it over to Mr. Carroll, and the next hour was spent in the practice of a little amateur forgery, the end of it being that at 11 o'clock that night Mr. Carroll once again purchased a ticket at the railway station and successfully passed the barrier on production of his passport, purporting to be that of Mr. X of N.

As this gentleman is probably still detained in Berlin, we of course refrain from mentioning his name.

A LAST ALARM.

Mr. Carroll safely arrived at Hanover, but was not yet "out of the wood." There was the frontier to be passed. A halt of a few hours' duration in this city gave him time to assume some resemblance to the person described in the false passport, and to attend to such other details as removing his own initials from his travelling bag, etc. He resumed his journey without being challenged—and then almost fell at the last frontier ditch.

As the passengers fled through the barrier, with police officers on each side scrutinizing both passengers and passports, one of the officers seemed to evince special interest in Mr. Carroll, and went out of his way to inspect his passport. The forged name was at the left hand top corner of the document, but apparently the officer looked carefully only at the signature in the centre, and there had been no occasion for tampering with this. And so, everything being "satisfactory," he was allowed to pass.

Mr. Carroll lost no time in proceeding to The Hague, and home via Flushing. Penal servitude or worse would surely have been meted out to him had his second attempt to escape been frustrated, and he is to be congratulated upon the success of a daring little scheme. His escape would have been impossible had the Berlin police required then, as now, the photograph of travellers to be attached to their passport.

A FAMOUS VICTORY.

During the time of his stay in Berlin, the most interesting event was the announcement of a great British military disaster. The first hint of the news came from an officer outside the offices of the *Lokalanzeiger*, and the bringer of good tidings was cheered and carried shoulder high. A special edition of the paper mentioned was brought out at once, announcing that 140,000 British soldiers had been captured, and that General French and the whole of his staff were prisoners.

Of course this premature triumph of Von Kluck had to be contradicted, and some one had to be punished for spreading the news. Someone had blundered, and someone—report had it, a member of the *Lokalanzeiger* staff, was sent to prison for six months.

As far as could be gathered, the general opinion in Berlin seemed to be that the war would last six months. No account was taken of the British Army, but reasonable people were inclined to regard the Navy with respect, reluctantly conceding a sure defeat for the German Navy, the rest of the matter, or, at least, thirds, of the British fleet.—*N.C. Daily News*.

GERMANY TURNS TO JAPAN.

PIQUED AT AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

I hear from an authoritative source—says *The Express* special correspondent in Amsterdam—that Germany is now making a supreme attempt at saving what can still be saved of her possessions in the Far East by turning to America.

In view of the fact that Count John Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, and Herr Dernburg have lamentably failed to secure the sympathies of the American people, the Germans have decided to adopt fresh plans.

They now consider the Americans as "unfriendly neutrals." The recent attacks in the Government paper, the *Cologne Gazette*, on Mr. Bryan and his policy shows this tendency to be quite avowed and frank.

The Germans have, in consequence, turned their activities towards the people whom America regards as a potential enemy—to Japan.

The German Press has in recent weeks shown much friendliness and admiration for Japan. The description, "the yellow monkeys," which was used continually in the papers, has suddenly disappeared, and has been replaced by such expressions as "our gallant foe," or "the poor Japanese, who have been forced to fight against us by the English."

DEARTH OF DOCK LABOURERS.

25 A WEEK TO BE EARNED.

A valuable report is issued by Sir Norman Hill, secretary to the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association. He deals with the congestion of traffic in the overseas trade of the United Kingdom, and remarks that although the amount of cargo carried in each particular ship has not substantially increased, the time occupied in the discharge has done so most seriously. In London and Liverpool vessels have to wait for days for discharging berths, and where they can obtain berths the discharge is hampered and delayed by the block on the quays and railways.

"The main cause," Sir Norman states, "is beyond question the shortage of labour. The shortage of men caused by the number who have joined the Army and Navy could in part be made good by energetic and more continuous work on the part of the men remaining. In Liverpool many of the men have worked their best; but the majority have failed to recognize that the war calls for personal sacrifices at the expense of their leisure and inclination.

"The dock labourer who will put in a week's continuous work with a reasonable amount of overtime can earn from £4 to £5, but even if every man now available were to work his best it is clear that we should still want more men on the quays and on the railways. If the blocks in the ports cannot be removed, freights, and prices must go on rising until we are faced with the risk of actual shortage in our supplies of food and raw material."

CHINA'S DOMESTIC LOANS.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT HAS CREATED CONFIDENCE.

PEKING, March 2nd.

In this land of anomalies, not the least has been the extraordinary, not to say feverish, anxiety of foreigners to lend China money while the Chinese themselves resolutely declined to advance a cent upon the security of the guarantee of their own Government.

The words "has been" are used because the old conditions no longer obtain. In the past both the foreign lender and the Chinese capitalist who declined to lend were equally wise. The one knew that China had never defaulted and that there was scarcely any human probability that he would lose either interest or principal. The other knew that the Government had a supreme contempt for those who could not support their rights with the convincing argument of force, and was therefore extremely likely to treat with derision any claim brought against it by a Chinese subject.

That was in the days of the Empire, and the experience of the luckless Chinese who invested their money in the domestic loan brought out during the latter days of the late dynasty amply justified those who held that the Chinese Government could not be trusted to treat its own people fairly. The promises that were made in connection with the loan were not kept, with the result that the Chinese people were confirmed in their belief that the very worst disposition that they could make of their savings was to invest them in Chinese Government Bonds.

To have succeeded in dissipating this distrust and to have made Chinese National Bonds popular with the people of China is certainly an accomplishment upon which the Central Government can congratulate itself. There were not wanting those who prophesied when the prospectus of the 6 per cent. Domestic Loan was issued last year, that it would prove to be a forlorn failure. These doubting Thomases were confounded. The amount asked for was \$10,000,000. In the space of three or four months the subscriptions totalled \$24,000,000, and to meet the wishes of the subscribers the surplus was assigned to a Supplementary Loan of \$8,000,000. The success of this loan is of historic importance. For the first time it has been shown that China is not absolutely dependent upon the foreign moneylender. The political and economic significance of this need hardly be emphasized.

ANOTHER LOAN.

Encouraged by the success of the first Domestic Loan, the Government has decided to make another issue of \$24,000,000 in June next. It is estimated that the deficit in the Budget of the fiscal year 1915 on the basis of 1914, would be not less than \$80,000,000. While it is confidently expected that the returns from the taxes will be greatly increased and thus reduce the deficit to a considerable extent, the Ministry of Finance is of opinion that, to be on the safe side, a Domestic Loan should be issued.

The regulations governing the new loan have been issued. Interest is to be at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the payment of interest is to take place in the fourth and tenth months of each year. The currency of the loan is eight years, and redemption will begin at the end of the second year. The Ministry of Finance is to hand to the Bureau of Domestic Loans \$1,400,000, the interest for one year, and is to supply monthly to the Inspector-General of Customs the sum of \$120,000 to meet interest charges. The security for the loan is the receipts of the proceeds of the Kalgan and other Octroi and the like of the province of Shansi.—*N.C. Daily News*.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:

The tone of our market has been well maintained during the past fortnight, and although the failure of an important native merchant in Tientsin has cast a wet blanket over enquiry for that outlet, other centres are putting forward fair orders. Clearances have been upon a free scale, and at auctions, although prices after their sharp advance were slightly easier in some instances, on the whole they were well supported.

AVIATION PROGRESS IN CHINA.

The Aviation School at Nan-yuan, which has been established under the auspices of the Ministry of War, held its first graduation exercises a few days ago. There were thirty-three students who received diplomas. It is said that these graduates have shown great efficiency in the science of aerial navigation. They have mastered the use both of monoplanes and biplanes and are able to handle these machines in a creditable manner. The Aviation School is equipped with twelve biplanes and two monoplanes, one of the two last-named machines being built by Chinese experts.—*Peking Gazette*.

CARGO ON BOARD THE N.D.L. "BORNEO."

At a meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on February 27th, the Secretary reported that the Chinese interested had very willingly fallen in with the idea suggested at the previous meeting, viz.:—Paying a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of their cargo in order to obtain immediate delivery of same. The matter had been arranged accordingly, the agents of the steamer at Zamboanga had acquiesced, and the *Krian* had loaded the cargo and brought it to Sandakan. No transshipment charges were incurred, the *Krian* going alongside the *Borneo*. The agents at Zamboanga had made a charge of one-fifth of the Sandakan-Hongkong freight, for what they called "distance freight," and this, the 10 per cent. deposit, and all charges had been paid, and the matter completely settled.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PURVEYORS AND IMPORTERS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

JUST ARRIVED:

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS AND BROTHS.

EDGAR'S MARROWFAT PEAS.

CHIVERS' FRUITS IN TINS AND BOTTLES.

LIBBY'S TINNED MEATS.

DEL MONTE FRUITS AND ASPARAGUS.

CALIFORNIAN VEGETABLES AND SALMON.

CRESCA OLIVES, OIL AND SAVOURIES.

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES IN OIL.

We are now receiving our Regular Shipments of Stores from England, France and America.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

FREE DELIVERIES TO PEAK TWICE, AND KOWLOON ONCE DAILY.

ORDERS OF \$50 FREIGHT FREE TO ALL COAST PORTS.

[32]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST"

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.

The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine!

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDING 48.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine!

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Macdonnell Road.
Apply to—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [397]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FILAT in Queen's Gardens.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [398]

NOTICE.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD. beg to advise their Customers that Mr. BAILLY, Civil Engineer and late Technical Manager of the Hongkong Branch, has taken Charge of the Hongkong Branch as Technical Manager as from the 15th March. Mr. BAILLY is an Expert Welder, trained at Marseilles, and is able to undertake any kind of Welding and Boiler Repairs.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA (LTD.),
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [399]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE 31st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [340]

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

To be obtained from THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,550 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.



G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of LI YUEN CHEUK, otherwise called LI CHIU FAN, late of No. 3, Seymour Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 16th day of April, 1915.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned by the above date.

H. PERCY SMITH,
Administrator pendente lite,
5, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong. [395]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA

ENTITLED THE

ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the

FRENCH CONVENT.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE:

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH, AT 4 P.M.

ADMISSION:

Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.

The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.

Lady Mar has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 18th.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.20 P.M. TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 18th March, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 18th, March, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [393]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [394]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [395]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [396]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of 65 DEBENTURES (1894 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
E. DES VOUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [391]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY have from this Day REMOVED their Offices to the First Floor, MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA BUILDING, entrance by Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [392]

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons and 150 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.
Apply—
LLOYD PILOTS' ASSOCIATION,
Hollo, P.I.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [370]

FOR SALE.

GREAT VARIETIES OF PICTORIAL WAR POST CARDS.
GRACA & CO.,
CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [103]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD on a three-monthly tenancy, and 56, ELGIN TERRACE, No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
"MOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDON," No. 54, Mount Kallett Road, 3 Rooms, unfurnished.
No. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 8, Duddell Street.
No. 58, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABRATTON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [394]

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 170, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.
TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East, Immediate possession.
Apply—
N. MODY & Co.,
No. 31, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1915. [373]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 34, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
No. 248, Des Voux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kintaford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [329]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [250]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.65
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.90
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.50	3.00
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17TH, 1915.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists in Germany, known in that country as the Social Democrats, have seen many ups and downs. At one time it appeared as if they would swamp all the other political parties, but in 1907 at the General Election, they received a curious setback, and although they afterwards recovered something of their former power, it was acknowledged that they were not exempt from the influences which affect less stalwart politicians. This may, perhaps, account for the fact that although the leading German Socialists have not been altogether silent as to the war, the rank and file of the party has accepted it as a necessary part of Germany's forward movement. The fact seems to be that the average Socialist in Germany would hardly be classed as such in any other country. In States where political liberty is under severe restriction there is a tendency to the formation of extreme sections at both ends of the scale. Thus in Germany we find that moderate reformers hardly exist. The so-called Liberal party is always tending to merge with the two parties at the extreme ends of the scale—the Imperialists and the Social Democrats, and for the last ten years has, so far as its power is concerned, been practically non-existent. But while there is a large gap between the Imperialists and the Social Democrats, they must still be regarded as the two parties in the State, much as the Conservatives and Liberals are in England, and it is a well-known fact that while a party few in numbers and destitute of influence can freely indulge in the most visionary views and forecast denunciations, the more it tends to increase in number and influence the more moderate do its views become. This fate has overtaken Socialism in Germany. It is no longer the party of the few extremists; it is now practically the official Opposition, and each step it has advanced towards this position has removed it farther from the ranks of the Socialists of other countries. The only distinction the party can now boast is its

name, and this is a distinction with which it would perhaps not be unwilling to part. This in a great measure explains the reason why the German Socialists, with the exception of a few of their old leaders, have not shown any of that aversion to the war which was expected in some quarters: why they have obeyed the call to arms without a murmur, have surveyed the ruin of Belgium with equanimity, and even sent a special deputation to Italy to invite the "comrades" of that country to come and fight on the side of Germany.

International brotherhood has proved a sham, and the scene of so many international Socialist conferences has been the first to find it so. It only remains for the Socialists of other countries to pluck off the lion's skin from the donkey to prove that German Socialism is masquerading in borrowed garments, and that the real article is dead, killed by repletion, for there is little doubt that German prosperity has played its part in moderating the views of the Socialists. Whether Socialism is entirely dead in Germany remains to be seen, however. Some observers have ventured the prediction that when the German débacle comes Socialism of the true red-flag kind will again raise its head, and that we may see a Communist Government in Berlin, and even the establishment of a German Republic. This seems to be going too far. It overlooks the fact that while Prussia is the predominant partner among the German States, it is not the only State; that even if the Hohenzoellern dynasty be swept away there are others to be feared of quite as ancient and respectable a lineage. A Republican Government in Berlin would inevitably mean a break-up of the German Empire, and this is not a situation that German statesmen would accept without a struggle. The position of Austria-Hungary must also be taken into account. There seems every possibility that the war will prove fatal to the Dual Monarchy, and that Austria will be forced to throw in her lot with other German-speaking people, in spite of the religious bar which is now supposed to be insuperable. To arrange the position of Austria among the other conflicting German States will be a difficult task, and one which will certainly not be accomplished by visionaries. But the strongest argument against any German Republic being founded is the attitude of the so-called German Social Democrats themselves. Their absorption of Imperialism under the skillful guidance of the KAISER shows how far they are removed from the stuff out of which Liberationists are formed. There may indeed be riots and revolutionary governments in Germany before the end comes, but all the signs point to the impermanence of any form of government which is not founded on the ancient traditions of the German race. There is no doubt that the Germans are ripe for much more political liberty than they at present possess, but the attainment of that liberty under the guidance of a wise ruler, who would consent to sacrifice Imperialism for the good of the people, would probably be more certain than if it were to be the gift of a Government as unstable as it was popular.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-day at noon.

There are now 189 motor cycles in Singapore.

The annual dinner of the Sergeants' Mess, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, is to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, the 27th inst.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—
Rhenish Mission Church \$7

The case in which the winding up of the Yu Hing firm is sought, and opposed, has reached its twenty-first day of hearing. At the present time, Mr. Potter is addressing the Chief Justice, and when the Court rose yesterday, his address had occupied five days. Mr. Potter, with Mr. Alabaster, is opposing the application for the winding up, and the application is being supported by Mr. D. McNeil (Shanghai) and Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, of the Anglo-Chinese College teaching staff, at Tientsin, calculates that the quantity of fertile soil in the shape of Gobi dust which fell in Tientsin during the dust-storm on Thursday, March 4th, up to 2 p.m., equalled between 123 and 155 tons in the British Colonies alone, and that in the Province, if the same rate of distribution existed, more than eleven million tons of this soil-enricher fell; and more fell in the afternoon and evening, probably as great a quantity.

Mr. S. Hidden, at Kennedy Road, has reported to the Police that some person has stolen from a box in his room \$45 in notes. He suspects the houseboy, who has absconded.

A Turk named Ezekiel Abraham was yesterday sentenced at the Hongkong Magistracy to three months' imprisonment for disobeying a banishment order made against him in 1913 and operative for five years.

According to an Anglo-Chinese Agency telegram, to the N.C. Daily News, the China Association in London has discussed Japan's recent demands on China on the basis of the Treaty between the two Allies, and are communicating their suggestions to the British Foreign Office.

The Admiralty has announced that Captain Property, of the Blue Funnel steamer *Laertes*, which recently skillfully evaded an attack by a German submarine, has been gazetted a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve, and will receive the Distinguished Service Cross. Each officer of the ship is to be presented with a gold watch, and the members of the crew with £3 apiece.

Mr. M. Garibaldi, who was one of the district engineers employed on the construction of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway, and has since been engaged in railway work in North China, is shortly leaving to join the Italian Legion in France which is commanded by his uncle and in which his brothers are serving. Mr. Garibaldi married Miss Galuzzi of Hongkong last year.

The annual report and statement of accounts of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong for 1914 show that owing to the war the receipts had diminished, without a corresponding decrease in expenditure. The financial position is at present satisfactory. The year was commenced with a balance of \$723.61, and subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to \$2,377.60. There remained at the end of 1914 a balance in hand of \$1,161.70.

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COMPRADORES' IMPOSITIONS.

CHARGING ABOVE THE LEGAL MAXIMUM.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Hazeland fined Tak Lee, a compradore, 57, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, \$50 or, as an alternative, two months' imprisonment, for charging prices to customers in excess of the maximum in the Proclamation. Sergt. Caygill produced the compradore's book, which showed that one cent per lb. had been charged in excess for soup meat and he had also been charged 11 cents for a half lb. of veal when the official price was 19 cents per lb.

The Police Constables' Mess (Central Station) prosecuted Kwong Lee, 29, Connaught Road, Central, on a similar charge. Defendant charged, according to his own book, one cent above the stipulated prices for beef and soup meat. Defendant was fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment.

The Kwong Mow Loong, of the Central Market, was charged with selling bean sprouts at 10 cents per lb., whereas the maximum price fixed by proclamation is 8 cents. Mr. Mason is defending, and the case will be decided on Friday.

ARMED ROBBERY REPORTS.

A highway robbery is reported to have taken place in the Ping Shan district. A farmer of the Ha Cheung village states that while he was returning to his home he was accosted by three men. Two carried revolvers, while the other had a bamboo pole. They attacked him from behind, and one tied his hands, while the others took from his pockets \$800 in money which he had just won at gambling.

A Chinese concubine has reported to the Police that her premises at 131, Wanchai Road were attacked on Monday night by robbers, two of whom carried revolvers. The woman states that the men took from her wrists bangles worth \$200, and then stole \$708 in jewellery and \$460 in money from a box. The Police are conducting enquiries into the report.

DOG OWNERS FINED.

Mr. H. T. Brown, Morrison Hill, was fined \$5 for allowing his dog to be without a muzzle at the Magistracy yesterday. A fine of \$3 was imposed on Mr. J. Hansen for keeping a dog without a licence. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and complained that the constable came too frequently to the house and worried Mrs. Hansen. A licence had since been obtained.

THE WAR.

"DRESDEN" CAUGHT AND SUNK.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE WAR.

"THE MATTER IS WELL IN HAND."

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BOTH FRONTS.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"DRESDEN" CAUGHT AND SUNK.

A FIVE MINUTES ACTION.

LONDON, March 15th.
8.55 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that at nine o'clock yesterday morning the *Glasgow*, *Kent* and *Orama* caught the *Dresden* near the Juan Fernandez Islands, and that after a five minutes action the *Dresden* hauled down her colours and displayed the white flag.

The *Dresden* was much damaged and was afire. The magazine afterwards exploded and the vessel sank. The crew were saved. Fifteen badly wounded Germans were landed at Valparaiso.

There were no British casualties, and none of the British vessels sustained damage.

[The *Dresden* was a cruiser of 3,544 tons displacement, being built and completed at Hamburg in 1908. Her armament consisted of 12 4.1-in., 4 2.1-in., and 4 in. with two torpedo tubes. She cost £254,000 and had a complement of 348. The *Dresden* was capable of developing a speed of 27 knots. The *Dresden*, it will be remembered, was the cruiser which escaped from the Falkland's fight, when Admiral Sturdee's Squadron surprised and destroyed the *Gesinnung*, *Nürnberg* and *Leipzig*. The *Dresden*'s speed then enabled her to escape the *Glasgow*, which was deputised to engage the enemy cruiser.]

[The Juan Fernandez Islands, where the action took place, consists of a group of two islands and one islet, belonging to Chile, and are situated about 400 miles from Valparaiso. The islands were named after the Portuguese navigator Juan Fernandez, who discovered them in 1574. The inner of the two islands was the solitary residence for four years (1794-9) of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk, an incident which is supposed to have formed the basis of Defoe's well-known tale of "Robinson Crusoe."]

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR AND LEGISLATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE WELSH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, March 15th.
8.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, answering Welsh criticisms on the postponement of the Welsh Church Bill, emphasised that powerful opponents of the Bill were at the front, and if the war ended on September 30th, they could not attend the House of Commons on October 1st, when important matters would arise. He said that the words "conclusion of the war" involved the occupation and the time for the settlement. How long occupation took depended on the extent of the victory. These Churchmen would probably not be able to return from the front for at least six months after the war was over.

WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR.

PROPOSALS TO INTERN THEM IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, March 15th.
5.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Neil Primrose announced that the Government was considering the question of proposing that wounded prisoners of war should be interned in Switzerland.

Negotiations for a similar arrangement were proceeding between France and Germany.

"WELL IN HAND."

LORD KITCHENER ON THE PROGRESS OF WAR.

THE SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIAL.

LONDON, March 15th.
7.00 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, in the course of a brief statement, said that many weeks of trench fighting had not affected the moral of our troops. The fighting at Neuve Chapelle and Epinette showed how successful we were able to take the offensive. He paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Indians, and quoted a congratulatory message which Field-Marshal Sir John French had asked him to transmit to the Viceroy. The health of the troops was remarkably good, which was a striking testimony to inoculation and the skill of the medical staff.

Lord Kitchener pointed out the progress which had been made by the French armies, especially in Champagne, and warmly eulogised the French soldier. He affirmed that the German attacks on the eastern front were either well held or driven back, and the operations in the Dardanelles showed the great power of the allied fleets. He could not say more at present, but the House might be assured that the matter was well in hand.

Lord Kitchener then dwelt on the question of the adequate supply of war material at the present time and for the next two or three months, remarking, "this is causing me serious anxiety." It was absolutely essential, he added, that the arrears in the delivery of supplies should be wiped out, because the output of every round of ammunition was of the utmost importance. He concluded by stating that the Government was considering an arrangement whereby the armament firms would come under Government control, and the employees would reap some of the benefits which the war automatically brought to the firms.

A REUTER CASUALTY.

LONDON, March 15th.

Second Lieutenant Cyril Austin, of the West Surrey Regiment, and belonging to Reuter's editorial staff, was killed on the battlefield on the 10th inst.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

GAINED BY HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 15th.
9.05 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states: On the whole front in the region of Przrasnyz, from the Mlawa railway to the Orzye River and the left bank of the latter, we have progressed fighting all the way. The German counter-attacks were everywhere repulsed.

Our guns at Ossowiec wrecked several siege batteries of a heavy calibre installed within range of the fortress.

In the Carpathians, the Austrian attacks at Baligrón, and a German attack on hill 992, near Koziojka, were repulsed.

We defeated the enemy in the region northward of Obertyn.

There has been an artillery duel at Przemyśl.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH VIOLENTLY ATTACKED.

LONDON, March 15th.
4.15 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states:—The Belgian Army has continued to progress at the head of the Yser, and also southward of Dixmude.

The British were very violently attacked last night at Saint Loi, south of Ypres. They were, at first, slightly pushed back, but the British counter-attacked and regained part of the lost ground.

The fighting continues.

VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, March 15th.
4.25 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states: There is no change to report at Neuve Chapelle. The enemy made a third most violent counter-attack in an attempt to re-take the lost trenches between Four-de-Paris and Bolante, but were repulsed as previously.

ALLIES PROGRESSING.

LONDON, March 15th.
3.00 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states: There have been numerous actions in our favour to-day. Our artillery in the vicinity of Lombardzyde effectively bombarded the enemy's works.

The British south of Ypres, whom a German attack yesterday compelled to retire beyond St. Loi, have recaptured that village and almost all the adjoining trenches, despite several counter-attacks.

By a brilliant attack our infantry, north of Arras, captured simultaneously three lines of trenches on the spur of Notre Dame Lorette, and reached the edge of the plateau. We took a hundred prisoners.

Further south, in the region of Rocourt, near the Lille road, we exploded several trenches.

The Germans mined an occupied trench at Carnoy, in the region of Albert, but were driven out.

We made fresh progress in the Champagne woods, north-east of Souain, and north-west of Perthes. We also repulsed two counter-attacks north-east of Meunil.

There was great activity in Argonne. Two German counter-attacks in the region of Bagatelle were repulsed, and a German block-house was demolished.

Two enemy counter-attacks between Four-de-Paris and Bolant failed.

Our infantry captured the western part of the village of Vanquois, taking numerous prisoners.

The Germans mined and destroyed four advanced trenches at Bois-le-Prete, north west of Pontamousson, but we recaptured two and a half of the trenches.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

PARIS, March 14th.

Deputy Georges Bureau has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Mercantile Marine.

THE WOUNDED FRENCH GENERALS.

PARIS, March 14th.

Generals Maunoury and Devillaret, who were recently wounded, are making very satisfactory progress.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, March 14th.

A German submarine has sunk the French steamer *Auguste Conseil*, but the crew has been saved.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 15th.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Crane, R. W. S., painter, decorator, designer, book-illustrator, writer and lecturer.

A French officer who has been fighting in the Bois le Pretre writes to the *Intransigent* that a German soldier whom they captured informed them that the German officers promise their men twenty marks for every French officer they kill and ten for every non-commissioned officer.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CABINET CHANGE IN PEKING.

PEKING, March 15th.

Chu-Chi Chien has resigned the post of Minister of the Interior.

Chien-Nung-Hsun, the Vice-Minister, is his successor.

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

PEKING, March 15th.

The Chinese of the capital are perturbed by reports that Japan is moving troops to China.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PO."]

RETURN OF REPENTANT REVOLUTIONARIES.

PEKING, March 15th.

Cheong-yui-hing and other revolutionaries who were recently pardoned have arrived at Tientsin and were welcomed by the Police who invited them to dinner and escorted them to Peking.

DEVONSHIRE PATRIOTIC FUND.

A LOCAL APPEAL.

In view of the sadness and distress occasioned at Home by the war the Committee of the Devonian Society in Hongkong recommended that the annual meeting and dinner should not be held this year and invited the members to subscribe to the Devonshire Patriotic Fund instead. The excellent response made by the Society has encouraged the Committee to believe that there may be other Devonians in the Colony who, though not members of the Society, may like to support this effort. As most people are subscribing or have already subscribed to the Princes of Wales' or other Funds, the Committee has limited the amount to be subscribed to this Fund to five dollars, but smaller contributions will be gratefully accepted and forwarded. Contributions sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Devonian Society (Mr. Philip Jacks) at the Land Office in the Law Courts will be acknowledged in our columns.

The object of the Devonshire Patriotic Fund (of which the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., Lord Lieutenant of Devon, is the Chairman) is to supplement the National Fund in giving assistance, in case of need, to the wives, families and other dependent relatives of sailors and soldiers (Regulars and Territorials) belonging to the County, and to aid in the care of their sick and wounded. In addition to providing monetary assistance in these cases the Fund is being utilised to purchase materials for the use of the numerous working parties which have been formed in the county to make hospital garments and clothing comforts for the troops. The Committee of the Devonshire Patriotic Fund is working in collaboration with the National Fund for the purposes of administration so as to avoid overlapping and duplication of grants.

The London Devonian Association, which has brought the appeal to the notice of its own members and of other Devonian Societies, writes:—"Were it possible to ascertain the percentage of the population now serving in the Army and Navy, it is believed that if Devon does not actually lead the way, it is not far from the top. It was therefore considered that a fund raised by Devonians for Devonians would meet with far greater support than if contributions were asked only for the National Relief Fund. That this view was sound is evidenced by the fact that the subscriptions already received (October 10th, 1914) exceed £23,000."

In Hongkong a total of \$145 has already been subscribed.

BRAVEST DEED OF THE YEAR.

PERFORMED IN SEA OF JAPAN.

The Stanhope gold medal for the bravest deed of the year was on 9th ult. awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Edward J. Hales, chief officer of the steamship *Minerica*, of the Andrew Weir Line.

On June 3rd last the *Minerica* ran into a violent typhoon in the Sea of Japan. At the height of the storm an upturned fishing schooner was sighted with four men clinging to her. In spite of the storm the *Minerica* rescued them, and learned that a woman was pinned captive under the wrecked boat.

Hales immediately took an axe and leapt into the wild sea. At last he reached the boat and clambered to it, hacked a great hole through the side, through which he pulled the exhausted woman.

When the *Minerica* attempted to lower a boat to pick up the rescuer and rescued a great gust of wind blew the boat out to sea. Hales and the woman whose life he had saved were forced to cling to the upturned boat for nearly an hour with the waves breaking over them.

At last the sea calmed and a boat was lowered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOXIOUS SMELLS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, March 16th, 1915.

Sir,—Hurrah! hurrah! I thought all the City Fathers were dead for certain that they slept between Council meetings—thought that outside the Council Chambers was a sound as of driving pigs to market and that one said to another "Behold they sleep," and his fellow answered "Behold they do nothing else," which same thought is a lie and a load one—a foul calumny, witnessed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley's letter under the euphemistic heading "Samsuipo."

As I have not a villa at Samsuipo and have no yearnings to get one, despite the attraction of that Dispensary being so conveniently near, I would direct that gentlemen's attention nearer home, much nearer, even at our very doorsteps, even though I don't live over a pub, for at the back of the King Edward Hotel is the noisiest "niff" you ever did, but true it is that—

All Nature's Art unknown to thee,
All Chance direction that thou canst not see,
For undoubtedly Watsons, Ltd., is placed conveniently near to help one to get over that aforesaid "niff,"—or does one go round to the front of the King Edward to get a "corps reviver"? All information gratefully received.

There are many other "niffs" quite near to the heart of things in this City by the Sea, but I must write and shout "Hurrah," for it is so gratifying to know that all do not sleep. No! they are as active as ants!—Your very happy

NOSEY.

A SLIGHT ON SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, March 16th, 1915.

Sir,—Your correspondent who writes above the irrational *nom-de-plume* of "Filius Nullius" may rest assured that it is not sympathy that is courted, but publicity, to such treatment as was received by members of both branches of H.M. Service at this particular hotel.

It may be the rule in this large establishment to treat all with courtesy, but it seems to be a very elastic rule. There was nothing courteous about the attitude of the stalwart bar-tender (who, by the way, looks out of place on such a job these times), and when one sees a European employee out East who looks on when he sees his own colour insulted one may safely argue of what use to complain to others of his ilk and run further risks?

The reading of "Filius Nullius" letter tempts me to say *Ō si sis amicus!*—Yours faithfully,

"THE WIDOW'S SON."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—"Filius Nullius" is no doubt a wag, and employed by the firm concerned to reply to the previous letter. Probably he has suffered more respect from the hotel-keepers in Hongkong than most people connected with H.M. forces, purely and simply because he has had to run round Fanling, etc., in an H.K.V. Reserve uniform, and then call for a drink—chits accepted.

Why should one man, because he belongs to the lower deck of His Majesty's Navy, be put on a different footing from another, who is forced to defend this Colony whether he likes it or not?

All are doing their level best. What would Hongkong people do without their Navy and Army? Let them try.—Yours faithfully,

BULLDOG.

THE "PEARLS" CASE.

Yet a further remand was granted by the Magistrate yesterday in the case in which a man named Frank Carlisle Castle-maine is charged with obtaining credit from the proprietor of the Astor House Hotel, Hongkong, by fraud.

Mr. C. A. Russ (for defendant) said he was sorry, but they were unable to raise the necessary money up to that time, but they were certain of being able to get it by Saturday. He was absolutely positive it could be obtained by Saturday.

Mr. Hind said that he would do nothing to obstruct the defendant in getting the money, and suggested that perhaps it might be of some assistance if the bail was reduced to \$500, so that defendant could go round and arrange for the money himself.

Mr. Russ said he thought the \$500 could be managed, and the case was remanded until to-day, at 10 o'clock.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SUGGESTED BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

CANTON, March 15th.

The Chinese press still continues to devote much space to the publication of correspondence expressing opinions on the subject of the China-Japanese situation. Notable amongst the letters published to-day is one jointly signed by a Mr. Tang and a Mr. Chung, which is favourably commented upon by a number of the local journals. The following translation may be of interest:—

"1.—The public organizations and bodies throughout the provinces should first inform the Japanese Consuls stationed in their respective districts, and then unite together and telegraph jointly to the Japanese Government, or to the Japanese Ambassador in Peking, that, no matter whether Japan's demands on China are accepted by the Chinese Government or not, the Chinese people have determined to refuse to recognise them. They should also fix a time for the withdrawal of such demands, and make it clear that in the event of such withdrawal not being effected by that time, they will forthwith cease to use any Japanese goods. If the Japanese Government does not withdraw its demands by that time, the Chinese people should look upon it as an intentional breach of the peace of Eastern Asia, and a determination to rob China of her administrative power; they should telegraph the details to the friendly Foreign Powers, who would no doubt question Japan's action.

"2.—In order to provide for military expenditure, every one of us—the people of the Chung Wah Republic—should make at least ten monthly contributions, however small, which would be collected by the Chung Wah National Bank, or their agents. In the event of military operations being necessary, the funds, or any part thereof, derived from such contributions shall not be drawn upon unless the sanction of the Houses of Parliament has first been obtained. In case military operations are not necessary, the money shall be treated as a military contingent fund, and shall not be expended for any other purposes, unless agreed to by the whole of the nation. Should a rupture take place with a foreign country, and mobilization orders be issued, all merchants should pay whatever increased levy the Houses of Parliament may see fit to impose. As military expenditure increases, a limited number of military notes should be issued by the Chung Wah National Bank, which, when military operations are at an end, would be redeemed.

"3.—Immediate steps should be taken to re-open the Houses of Parliament, which are the sole organs for the expression of the views of the people. The representation of the nation will thus be placed in trustworthy hands and more confidence will be reposed in the Government by the people. Moreover, the Government's hands in dealing with foreign countries will be strengthened and the people's patriotism become more ardent.

"4.—Should any foreign countries make unreasonable demands on China, all Chinese merchants at home or abroad should at once stop having any dealings with their goods and cease to travel by their steamers until they are withdrawn. In this, they should all act in unity."

[It should be mentioned that where in the above translation the words "Japan" and "Japanese" are used, a blank appears in the original.]

ENCOURAGING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The Governor is in receipt of instructions from the Board of Finance that in future special pains must be taken to see that no like is levied on goods of native manufacture, as an encouragement to manufactures of native products. Hitherto considerable trouble has been caused by the various like stations over this question.

EIGHT MEN EXACTLY ALIKE.

The strange news is published that, in connection with the arrest of the rebel leader Wong Ming Tong (briefly reported in these columns on Monday last), the Macao Government has intimated that there are eight prisoners at present, including the rebel leader, whose extradition is sought by the Canton authorities, who are exactly alike in build and physical features, and the Macao Government has made it a condition that Wong Ming Tong shall be extradited only if eight deputies from Canton can all identify the man.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

The Chinese Government has received a report from the Governor of Kwangtung to the effect that the negotiations between the special delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Portuguese Consul regarding the boundary demarcation at Macao have arrived at a definite conclusion. The Governor, at the Peking Gazette, has despatched another message to the Government, embodying the terms of the settlement of the boundary demarcation question.

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and consequently there has been no need to make any change in the constitution or directorate of the Company SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

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The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough, C.V.O., C.B.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., G.C.B.
Frederick Gordon.
The Right Hon. Dr. Robert Farquharson, P.C.

George Lawson Johnston.
Andrew Walker.
William E. Lawson Johnston.
Douglas Walker.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Arran, K.P.
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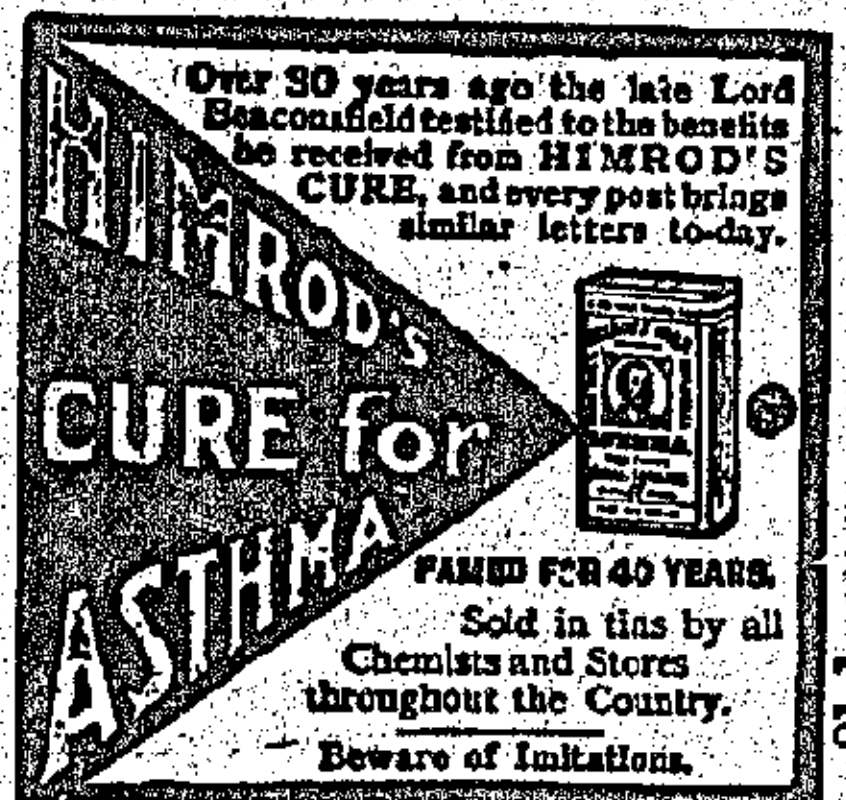
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"SQUARE BOTTLE"
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SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
FEE'S VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES SKIN DISEASES, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 4
CURES GOUT, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 5
CURES RHEUMATISM, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 6
CURES NEURALGIA, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 7
CURES MIGRAINE, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 8
CURES INDIGESTION, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 9
CURES ANEMIA, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 10
CURES ALL DISEASES, ETC. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY.



THE BEST DRINK
IN HOT WEATHER.
Large supplies have lately
arrived from London.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.



Van Houten's
COCOA
makes a good
start for the
day

AN EXILED GOVERNMENT.

STORY OF "LITTLE BELGIUM."

It is a pathetic, but not an undignified, spectacle that of the Belgian Government at the Havre, writes E. M. Fry in the Sydney Daily Telegraph. The French Government has not only given the Belgian Ministers a refuge, but has surrendered them, with a fine delicacy, a patch of territory, which has been transformed into a "little Belgium." There, under the shadow of the Belgian flag, they are attended by their own gendarmes. There is even a post office where Belgian stamps are used, and the War Office and Foreign Office are installed in two villas. The Colonial Minister is housed temporarily in a shop, the legend "Minister for the Colonies" having rather a quaint appearance on the empty shop window. The Minister for War himself, however, is not at the Havre; he is at Dunkirk, on the borders of the military zone, while the heroic King and Queen, driven out of palace and home, are with their devoted troops.

Truly, the women of Belgium, following the example of their Queen, have shown a courage and nobility equal to that of the men. Four wives of Ministers, Madame de Broqueville, wife of the Minister for War, Madame Carton de Wiart, wife of the Minister for Justice, Madame Davignon, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Madame Poullet, wife of the Minister for Science and Art, refused to leave Brussels, although passports were offered them by the Germans, and remained to support the courage of those who had not the means to leave. Madame de Broqueville had opened an ambulance there which, however, was closed by order of the Military Governor.

An interview is published in the Echo de Paris with M. Carton de Wiart, the Minister for Justice, which gives some interesting details of Belgian military organisation. The military law of 1909, the last work of King Leopold II, provided for the compulsory service of one son in each family. It was supplemented by the law brought in by Baron de Broqueville, which provided for considerable increases in the army, but which at the moment of the outbreak of war had not had time to produce its effect.

"Then," asked the Echo de Paris reporter, "you foresaw this moment some time ahead? You felt that the neutrality of your country would be violated, and that you would have to defend it at some not very distant date?" "All that I can say to you on this subject is that, in our little Belgium, where everybody is a worker, everybody possesses the highest respect for his signature. The thought that a great Power, which in 1839 had bound itself to guarantee our neutrality, which, in 1870, had renewed this guarantee, and which, many times since, had assured us of its sympathy; the thought that this Power would call the solemn treaty it had signed 'a bit of paper'; the thought that after having committed this shameful perjury, it would put our country to the sword for having remained faithful to its duty; this thought, I confess, is too monstrous for the Belgians to have harboured it easily."

"And yet, did not the works of certain German writers, of Bernhardt especially, give you warning? The invasion of France by way of Belgium was foretold, and even categorically announced?"

"Certainly, we were not ignorant of the theories, or the fancies, of certain military writers in Germany, and even in other places. We had not forgotten, either, the menace of the Benedictine project. So we were scrupulously careful, on our side, to maintain our neutrality. But, on the other hand, we thought it advisable to prepare for its defence, should the need arise."

"Will you let me cite one single event, which will prove to you how careful Belgium was to furnish neither of her neighbours with the slightest pretext for the reproach that we had favoured one at the expense of the other? On August 2, that is to say, on the day on which we were to receive, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the brutal ultimatum of Germany, a Brussels paper had published an article, beginning with these words, 'Long Live France! Live with Germany! I did not hesitate to have the paper suppressed, and to order a prosecution against it, so anxious was the Government to preserve that neutrality which we were ready to defend with equal firmness against whoever might have violated it."

"I tell you this," added M. Carton de Wiart, "because I am aware that the reptiles of the German Press, seeking to cover up the confession let fall by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg before the Reichstag, has been trying to make the world believe that Belgium, before the delivery of the German ultimatum, had compromised her neutrality for the benefit of France. It is a lie, an abominable lie!"

"The crime which Germany committed in penetrating into our territory on August 4, and in treating with the most odious cruelty a nation whose destinies she had sworn to protect, will never be wiped out, either in the eyes of international opinion, or in those of history. It is the blood-stain of Macbeth, which, once it has been shed, can never be washed out, and which condemns and dishonours for ever."

M. Carton de Wiart then went on to speak of the "lessons of the war" for Belgium. "The war," he said, "has had from the first moment of its outbreak one admirable result for us—the fusion of parties. Small States with free, democratic institutions are subject to a double danger; the exaggeration of party spirit in internal conflicts, and ignorance or misunderstanding in external politics. But, ever since the second of August all the Belgians, Catholics, Liberals, Socialists, have only their King and their national flag. And in this magnificent uprising, many misunderstandings have disappeared. The flame of idealism appears brighter and clearer. Some broaden the soul, one of our poets has said, 'Who knows what nobility of character we shall acquire by the sight of ruins and mourning, of these innumerable graves, these pillaged houses and burning factories?'"

M. Carton de Wiart has a firm faith in the future of Belgium. "A people cannot die when it remains faithful to its duty, and has the will to live."

"Belgium is rich, intelligent, industrious," he says. "We will build it up again. I do not say that all the past suffering can be effaced. Unfortunately, there are irreparable losses; there have been cruelties and tortures that the pen refuses to describe, so horrible, so unspeakably abominable, that in the countries far away from the seat of the war, one finds it scarcely possible to credit them. But, little by little, the truth will out. Even the scattering of the Belgian population, which has been the witness of such horrors, will have the effect of enlightening the countries of the world as to the proceedings of German 'culture.' I do not think that there is in the whole world to-day a single man of straightforwardness and intelligence, who believes in a moral law other than that of brute force, who does not clearly see on which side lies justice and the interests of civilisation."

CONTENTED PRISONERS OF WAR.

TRIBUTE BY AN EX-PRISONER.

In view of the attacks which have been made in the German Press on the British authorities controlling the camps for interned aliens, *The Times* has printed the following unsolicited account of life among the prisoners in the camp at Newbury by an Austrian who is now on parole:—

I was a prisoner at Newbury from October 25th until December 13th, when the camp was unfortunately broken up, an imprisonment long enough to enable me to give an opinion about the camp. I am writing this solely out of a sense of justice. First and foremost I most emphatically deny the occurrences of any ill-treatment or atrocities at any time at Newbury. Any one making such accusations is telling deliberate falsehoods. The administration of the camp, briefly explained in the following, will furnish the best possible proof of the fallacy of such reports.

Newbury Camp consisted of three different compounds—"The Stables," Compound I, and Compound II; these two latter were tents. Each compound had a captain, a prisoner chosen by his fellow-prisoners. Each row of tents or a certain number of stables. Each tent or stable had its "senior." This "senior" was responsible for the cleanliness of the habitation and acted as spokesman for those under his charge. Complaints or requests were lodged with him and reported by him to his divisional captain, who again reported to the captain of the compound. The latter either settled the matter, or, if he was unable to do so, referred the case to the Commandant of the camp. The different compounds were inspected every day by the Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Haines, and his adjutant, Lieutenant H. Bacon, or by Major B. Firminger, who was second in command.

This kind of self-government was regarded as a privilege, to last as long as it worked to the satisfaction of Colonel Haines, which of course implied the satisfaction of the prisoners, otherwise their complaints would have been instrumental in effecting a change of administration. It was quite impossible for a captain to disregard any complaint from a fellow-prisoner, because every man was allowed to address the Commandant on his daily round. Therefore the entire internal administration was under German régime. In fact, I found upon my arrival at Newbury that I was about to join the largest German self-governed colony I have ever seen. I most frankly admit that I, as an Austrian, strongly resented this (alas! history repeats itself), although I fully admit the Commandant's wisdom in permitting such self-government. However, thanks to the unflinching courtesy of the Commandant and his staff, I never had any occasion to proffer a request through any captain of the camp.

A British soldier only entered within the wire fences if sent by the Commandant to fetch a man to his office or to bring a message. These soldiers were orderlies and were unarmed. Now, with no soldiers within the compounds, how should, or could, atrocities have been committed?

And, again—if it were true—would orderlies have come within the compounds without arms or a guard? Would they not be afraid of the prisoners, angry about such treatment, would do them harm? Would they have dared to enter the lion den, in the way they did, if they had any cause to fear? Hardly! Thus, by the very nature of the administration, the possibility of atrocities committed by British soldiers was eliminated.

Further, assuming that the aforesaid administration did not exist, I equally emphatically deny the possibility of any ill-treatment in any camp where officers such as Colonel Haines are in command. Colonel Haines' strong personality, his sternness and high sense of justice, tempered with kindness, merited for him the respect and affection of every prisoner in the camp. No matter how trivial a request a prisoner may have submitted to the Commandant, he always found time to give it his attention. I am sure none of the 4,000 prisoners whom he had under his command will ever forget him. He is a soldier and a gentleman you may well be proud of.

The food was sufficient and we had never cause to complain of its quality. The sanitary arrangements were adequate. The tents were solid and had wooden floors and we had enough blankets to keep us warm.

Writing about tents reminds me of the only time I had the pleasure of extending hospitality to Mrs. Asquith. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Asquith, and a party paid a surprise visit to Newbury, and Colonel Haines showed Mr. Asquith our tent where I was "senior." Mrs. Asquith discreetly remained outside until I asked her to come in. After all, this Newbury cannot have been such a very bad place with all its shortcomings—*«rien à la guerre comme à la guerre»*, or else I should not have been as I walked the decks of the *Canada*. "If we only could go back to good old Newbury!"—the Newbury with its phantom atrocities.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR DAILY FARE.

That the British treat their prisoners of war with every consideration is known. In the detention barracks at Abercrombie, North Wales, the kitchen is presided over by a former *chef* at the Imperial Hotel, Torquay (a detained German Alsatian), and the following is a sample of the daily fare:—

BREAKFAST.	
Coffee, bacon, sausages, jam, bread, butter, and porridge.	
LUNCH.	
Soup, joint (beef, mutton, or veal), vegetables, fruit.	
DINNER.	
Joint, cold meats, fried potatoes, or soup, warm vegetables, and cheese.	
Tea or coffee is served at 4.30 in the afternoon, and at any time of the day selections may be made in the mess from the following inviting <i>Getranke Preidiste</i> :—	
Red wine	s. d.
Barsac 1909	1 8
Chablis 1911	2 3
Zeltiger Schieswingert	4 6
Deidesheimer Herigotsacher 1910	3 3
Alsheimer Wahlheimerweg 1911	3 3
Sherry	3 3
Whisky	4 0
French Vermouth	2 6
Port wine	3 9
Devonshire sparkling cider, half-bottles	0 8

We wish we could get evidence that Allied prisoners were as well treated in Germany.

PLOT AGAINST KING ALBERT.

GERMAN ASSASSINS IN BELGIAN UNIFORMS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reported on February 26th. How King Albert escaped a characteristically despicable plot against his life set in train by the Germans is told in a recent number of the *Depeche de Toulouse*.

When the Germans occupied Brussels they found in the hospitals of the town 300 Belgian wounded, whose uniforms they seized. Their idea was to dress 300 of their own soldiers in these uniforms and send them to Antwerp, where, passing for Belgian soldiers who had made good their escape, they would murder the King of the Belgians and his staff. The fact that the murderers were wearing Belgian uniforms would enable the German lie-mongering agencies to assert with a colourable pretence of veracity that the Belgian King had been assassinated by his own subjects.

Fortunately, the disappearance of the 300 uniforms did not pass unnoticed by the Brussels police, who jumped to at least a partial investigation of the plot. So, when the 300 assassins left Brussels en route for Antwerp, a powerful motor-car proceeded there, to give the alarm. Some six or seven miles from the defences of Antwerp the 300 were received by an advance-post of the Belgian army, greeted with a semblance of enthusiasm, and directed on their way. They advanced unsuspectingly till at nightfall they found themselves among barbed wire entanglements and under a fierce fusillade. Not one of the would-be assassins returned to Brussels.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

WHAT THE OFFICIAL LISTS DISCLOSE.

Besides the published German naval losses, a *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent learns there are eight destroyers and two submarines written off in the official lists.

Two of the destroyers were lost in the Channel on September 4th, three on the Dogger Bank, and another, the *S190*, in Asiatic waters.

One of the submarines sank off Westend and one near the Dogger Bank. Two others have been missing for some weeks.

The armed auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* is also scratched off the official tables.

A statement made by German blue-jackets captured after the Heligoland naval battle of January 24th that the light cruiser *Kolberg* sank is confirmed, though not publicly admitted in German naval circles.

The reports published early in December that the German battleship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* and the armoured cruiser *Hertha* had been lost in the Baltic are incorrect.

The armoured cruiser *Friedrich Karl* sank after striking a German mine in the Baltic on November 18th. It was known that this vessel had gone to the bottom, but the manner of its loss has never been definitely announced.

VICEROY OF INDIA IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

FUTURE STATUS OF THE CONQUERED DISTRICT.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, has been paying a visit to the Persian Gulf, where he decorated the sheikhs whose loyalty and service at Bahrain, Kuwait, and Mohammedrah well merited reward. At Basra His Excellency received a warm address of welcome, in which the hope was expressed that the British occupation would be permanent. Lord Hardinge said in reply:—

The British occupation has raised problems which require prompt consideration and settlement. I have come here to see local conditions for myself in order the better to judge what measures are necessary. You are aware that we are not engaged single-handed in the great struggle, and we cannot lay down plans for the future without a full exchange of views with the other Great Powers, but I can hold out the assurance that the future will bring you a more benign rule. Lord Hardinge next praised the skill and gallantry of the troops and congratulated General Barrett on his success.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

4 p.m.—An Operetta, Children's Matinee at the French Convent.

TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Friday, 19th March:—
4 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Saturday, 20th March:—
4 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Monday, 22nd March:—
4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Meeting of Foreign Importers at the Secretary's Office.

Tuesday, 23rd March:—
Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—Latou Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 24th March:—
11 a.m.—Hongkong Club Twenty-Seventh Half-Yearly Drawing of 65 Debentures in the Club House.

Thursday, 25th March:—
Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 31st March:—
Noon—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AGAPORON, British str., 4,495, R. A. Tillotson, 16th March—Liverpool 9th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIPPING, British str., 16th March—Canton.
FEICHOING, Chinese str., 979, A. B. Buno, 16th March—Shanghai 13th March, General—Chinese.
HANTON, French str., 842, Ch. Le Chevalier, 16th March—Haiphong 14th March, General—A. R. Marty.
MAUSANO, British str., 1,044, Matthews, 16th March—Sandakan 9th March, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 7,484, K. Soyeda, 16th March—Nagasaki 12th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
UMI MARU, Japanese str., 1,507, 15th March—Mojji 6th March, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
WADA MARU, Japanese str., 1,185, Hsai, 16th March—Mikito 9th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
YUENANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 16th March—Manila 12th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YU MARU, Japanese str., 15th March—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
March 16th.
FEICHOING, Chinese str., for Canton.
LINAN, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

March 16th.
ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
HANTON, British str., for Swatow.
JASON, British str., for Singapore.
VARO, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Feichong reports: Strong N.E. gale and high sea to port.
The British str. Yuenang reports: N.E. gale and heavy sea.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Feichong, from Shanghai, Mr. Speers.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,345, G. E. Eedy, 14th March—Shanghai 11th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
BANKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,368, T. Soga, 14th March—Balikpapan 6th March, March, General—Dodwell & Co.
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,259, Liddell, 12th March—Tientsin 6th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,637, K. Hori, 11th March—Manila 9th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIJA MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, 13th March—Wakamatsu 6th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
DERWENT, British str., 1,025, J. Jenkins, 12th March—Saigon 8th March, Rice—Chinese.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, W. D. Welsh, 15th March—Singapore 8th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, 12th March—Mikito 6th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,363, S. Wilde, 14th March—Shanghai 6th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HOKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 274, W. Ebini, 11th March—Ocean Island—Order.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, Marquerite, 14th March—Hohow 13th March, General—A. R. Marty.
HUNAN, British str., 1,149, H. Hobb, 13th March—Bangkok 5th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
ITOLA, British str., 3,403, Bulder, 15th March—Saigon 9th March, General—David Sassoon & Co.
KAMOR, Norwegian str., 843, Faltmen, 11th March—Hongay 9th March, Coal—Chinese.
KANSU, British str., 1,823, Monkman, 12th March—Swatow 11th March, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.
KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,164, D. Imaidami, 8th March—Mojji 2nd March, General—Order.
KENNON MARU, Japanese str., 2,081, S. Sasaki, 9th March—Mojji 3rd March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, U. Uddan, 14th March—Chinkiang 8th March, General—Chinese.
LINAN, British str., 1,316, 15th March—Shanghai 12th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LOKANG, British str., 277, D. W. Ritchie, 12th March—Hohow 11th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MINNESOTA, American str., 13,323, Garlick, 11th March—Seattle 6th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
NUBIA, British str., 3,697, A. B. Garwood, 11th March—Bombay 22nd February, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
PREHUPENT, British str., 1,053, W. C. 2nd, 12th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice and General—Order.
SIBERIA, American str., 11,284, A. Zeeder, 9th March—San Francisco 6th February, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
SUNGRING, British str., 897, J. Robinson, 12th March—Manila 9th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SUMATRA, Swedish str., 3,371, A. C. Nord, 14th March—Mojji 9th March, Beans—Swedish Tracing Co.
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,287, John Cogan, 8th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TOKYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,994, Nakamura, 11th March—Mororan 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TOONAN, Chinese str., 842, Mackie, 13th March—Shanghai 10th March, General—Chinese.
YATSHING, British str., 1,423, T. M. Meyrick, 13th March—Mojji 8th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the exchange of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1", nearest Hongkong "2", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4", together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	PORT	CAPTAIN	AGENTS	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NEUBA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, A.M.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CANARYVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Charbonnet	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Apr.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	ATLANTIQUE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & SINGAPORE	CITY OF CORINTH	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 25th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI &c.	SUNA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Mura	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI &c.	CHANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	ANT. MARE	Brit. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	ST. GEORGE	Brit. str.	—	St. George	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SIBERIA	Am. str.	—	A. Zeeder	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	Today, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHIO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 30th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	—	On 27th Apr. at 10:30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 11th May.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at 4 P.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst. at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SURAT	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TEIKOKU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAUWEI	HIKOHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Solek	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Apr. at 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAUWEI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Today, at Noon.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAUWEI	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	ANHUT	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Tomorrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	SAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Tomorrow.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHUWANG	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	Buller	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HUNAN	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BONRAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	NOBE	Brit. str.	—	D. Aubrey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	YAMAHA	Jap. str.	—	Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	DRAGON SHON	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst. at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	TEIKOKU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ponofather	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Noon.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LARRAIN & Co.	On 23rd inst. at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAIYANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. O. Passmore	DOUGLAS LARRAIN & Co.	On 26th inst. at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HATIAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEIKOKU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst. at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEIKOKU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Bilford	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
BATAVIA, OREIBON, BANGARANG, &c.	TEIKOKU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	LUZON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	Jarrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Tomorrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Welsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst. at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tokano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	Glory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst. at 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	MAHANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at 10 A.M.
	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Today, at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
HOIHOW and HAIIPHONG "LOKANG" Wed. day, 17th Mar. 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAUWEI "CHEUNGSHING" Wed. day, 17th Mar. Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "YATSHING" Thursday, 18th Mar. 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE "FOOSHING" Friday, 19th Mar. 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE "YUENANG" Saturday, 20th Mar. 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE via SWATOW and AMOY "CHEONGSHING" Sunday, 21st Mar. D'Light.
SANDAKAN via JESSELTON "MAUSANG" Tuesday, 23rd Mar. Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" Wed. day, 24th Mar. 3 P.M.
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMANG" and "FOOSHING" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENANG", "KUTSANG", and "MAUSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning same direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A fully qualified engineer is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yampetsa, Chosen, Tientsin, Dalow, W'wei, N'chwang, Tientsin and Lohman.
Taking Cargo () Through Bills of Lading to Kuchai, Lahad Duta, Singapore, Tawau, Usman, Sookan and Labuan.
Telephones No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Telephone No. 215. AGENTS
Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
LONDON "CARNARVONSHIRE" On 11th April.
LONDON "MONMOUTHSHIRE" On 6th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1915. AGENTS

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 19000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10000 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons
Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.
"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.
SIBERIA Sailing WED. DAY, 17th Mar. at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 23rd Mar. at Noon.
MANCHURIA TUESDAY, 6th Apr. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA TUESDAY, 4th May at 1 P.M.
These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morel, the world-famous caterer. Large restaurants, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Bathing, equipped with electric heating plants, etc. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS,
TEL. No. 141.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones Nos. 576, 506, 681, 2056, 3470.
NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. | NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 376 ft. | NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 451 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful low boats, floating derrick 40 ft. 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

59 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing. Custom-house, brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALACCA COAST.)

PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL, S.S. "ST. ROBERT" On or about 26th Mar.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL, S.S. "LENNOX" On or about 23rd March.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. Agents.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, GUYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PENANG, GUYLON, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NUBIA"
Capt. A. B. Garwood, A.M.S., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from Hongkong for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Moskoma," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation, in which vessel is secured, before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer, proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay, and transhipped to the s.s. "ALBERKING," due in London on the 7th May, 1915.
Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

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Superintendent,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.
THE Steamship
"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered at the wharf along with the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after the 17th inst. at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE,"
FROM LONDON, Etc.

CONSIGNEES of Hongkong Cargo on the above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods, which were transhipped at Singapore, are coming forward per "Fooshing," which Steamer is due to arrive here to-day. Bills of Lading must be presented promptly for countersignature, and delivery of Cargo is to be taken from alongside immediately same is ready for discharge.
Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after the evening of 15th instant will be discharged into lighters at Consignees' risk and expense, whence delivery must then be taken after payment of all charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognized after goods have been delivered. All on-board and otherwise damaged Cargo must be reported, when arrangements can be made for such packages to be examined.
All Claims must be presented on or before the 24th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

CONSIGNEES of Hongkong Cargo on the above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods, which were transhipped

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Ashby	D'light. 20th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	About. 24th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	Noon. 25th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 17th Mar., 10 A.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 17th Mar., Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 18th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, CHANGHAI and NANKING	"HUNAN"	On 19th Mar., D'light.	
SHANGHAI	"KIANGCHOW"	On 21st Mar., D'light.	
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Mar., Noon.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINCHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "HUNAN", and the S.S. "KIANGCHOW" "HUICHOW" and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. [4]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 19th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 26th Mar., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1915. [3]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	30th March	On 26th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	22nd April	On 18th May, 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	30th April	On 21st May, 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

23

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A. P. CARLIEE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA" 5,257 tons, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 18th March.

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5,184 tons, Captain Milne, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 30th March.

S.S. "UMARIA" 5,317 tons, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MIKE on 30th March.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID GASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

AGENTS

[29]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	THURS., 25th Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.

* Via MANILA, Omittling Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	"	£96.10.
" " " " " " " "	"	"	"
" " " " " " " "	"	"	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	On 22nd March, at 5 P.M.
	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 20th March, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANS-SHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail. Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBIRIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,

YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	SATURDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUKON MARU"	T. Miyata	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJIO MARU"	T. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WED'DAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSHILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU Capt. Mura	30,000	THURSDAY, 25th March, at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. N. Yoshikawa	16,000	SATURDAY, 10th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.O., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Sojeda	11,500	WED'DAY, 17th March, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. B. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	TUESDAY, 23rd March.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	11,500	MONDAY, 22nd March.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt.	10,000	FRIDAY, 19th March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashima	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	30,000	MONDAY, 22nd Mar., at 10 A.M.

S Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
SUWA MARU	30,000	Thurs., 25th Mar.
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Satur., 10th Apr.
YASAKA MARU	30,000	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Thurs., 6th May.
KITANO MARU	16,000	Thurs., 26th May.
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000	Thurs., 3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Thurs., 6th Apr.
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Thurs., 16th Apr.
SADO MARU	12,500	Tues., 4th May.
AWA MARU	12,500	Thurs., 18th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241. [45]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
Yokohama	to	to	to	to	(London 1 day later)
Mar. 15	NUBIA	Mar. 22	MONSIEUR	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 19	HALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 26	MAKKA	May 3	NORWA	May 22	May 28
May 10	SARDINIA	May 17	MALOKA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 24	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—					
	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£65.	Return £97.
	2nd Saloon	"B"	"	£59.	" £89.
		"B"	"	£44.	" £66.
		"B"	"	£40.	" £60.
	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£61.	Return £91.
	2nd Saloon	"B"	"	£55.	" £85.
		"B"	"	£42.	" £62.
		"B"	"	£38.	" £57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at
	YAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SPORE	MARSHILLES
	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single, £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single, £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single, £71 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single, £50 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SUEZ TAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent's

